THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard I. Dowling*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.

April 1812. 3m.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Three Shillings for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812.

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given for good Wheat.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1 y.)

NOTICE.

THE partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of Herr and Enoch, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Benjamin Herr, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of the partnership—and those having claims will please to present them for settlement.

BENJAMIN HERR,
THOMAS ENOCH,

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1812.

N. B. From and after the 15th day of May, inst. I will attend at the office of Thomas Enoch, esq on Wednesday and Saturday of every week, from 8 till 1 o'clock, until the 1st day of July next. for the purpose of settling the accounts of the above firm, and also for the purpose of settling my private accounts—which, if not then settled, will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection.

BENJAMIN HERR,

May 5, 1812.

NOTICE.

ELIAS KELVEY having left the residence of his father at Newport in Massachusetts, and as he has not been heard of for some time—this method is taken to request his immediata return home; any information respecting him will be thankfully received.

JESSE KELVEY.

Pittsburgh, May 21 1812.

The subscriber takes the liberty to remind the purchasers of LOTS in the TOWN of BIRMINGHAM, that the second moiety of the purchase money has been due since the 29th April, and *once more* requests their attention to the subject, as he has certain payments to make predicated on their punctual performance of contract.

There are also a few Lots remaining unsold: those desirous to purchase may know the terms by applying to

NATH. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, May 22d, 1812.

TO BE RENTED.

AND possession given immediately, the Store room, lately occupied by Mr Jelly, in Market street, adjoining the Diamond, the store is well fitted up, and has an excellent cellar attached to it For further particulars apply at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812.

From the Port Folio.

THE PROPHET OF THE ALLEGHENY.

In the year 1798 one of the missionaries to the Indians of the North West, was on the Sehacas-Journeying in pious meditation through the forest a majestic Indian darted from its recesses and arrested his progress. His hair was some what changed with age and his face marked with deep sorrow of time, but his eyes expressed all the fiery vivacity of youthful passion and his steps was that of a warrior in vigor of manhood

"White man of the ocean* whither wanderest thou?" said the Indian. I am travelling replied the meek disciple of peace, towards the dwelling of thy brethern, to teach them the knowledge of the only true God, and to lead them to peace and happiness. To peace and happines replies the tall chief while his eyes flashed fire—Behold the blessings that follow the footsteps of the whiteman, whither he comes the nations of the woodland fade from the eye like the mists of morning. Once over the wide forest of the surrounding world, our people roemed in peace and freedom, nor ever dreamed of greater happiness, than to hunt the beaver, the bear and the wild deer. From the farthest extremity of the great deep came the whiteman, armed with thunder and lightning, & weapons still more pernicious. In war he hunted us like wild beasts, in peace destroyed us by deadly liquors, or yet more deadly frauds. Yet a few moons had passed away, and whole nations of invincible warriors, and of hunters that fearlessly swept the forest and the mountain perished vainly opposing their triumphant invaders,——or quickly dwindled into slaves or drunkards, and their names withered from the earth. Retire dangerous man, leave us all we yet have left, our savage virtues and our gods; and do not in the vain attempt to cultivate a rude barren soil, pluck up the few thrifty plants of native growth that have survived the fostering care of thy people, withered the stormy careres of their pernicious friendship The tall chief darted into the wood, and the good missionary pursued his way with pious resolutions.

He preached the only true divinity, and placed before the eyes of the wandering savages the beauty ef holiness the suffering of the redeemer. and the sublime glories of the christian Heaven He allured them with the hope of everlasting bliss, and moved them by denounciations of an eternity of misery and dispair. The awe struck indians, roused by these accumulated motive, many of them adopted the precepts of the missionary so far as they could comprehend them, and in the course of eighteen months their devotion became rational, regular and apparently permanent.

All at once, however, the little church in which the good man was wont to pen his fold, became deserted. No votary came as usual to listen with decent reverence to the pure doctrine to which they were accustomed to. Only a few solitary idlers were seen of a Sunday morning, lounging about, casting a wistful yet fearful look at their little peaceful and now silent mansion.

The missionary sought them out, inquired into the cause of this misterious desertion, and told them of the bitterness of hereafter to those who have once known, abandoned the religion of the only true God. The poor Indians shook their heads and infor that the Great Spirit was angry at their apostacy and had sent a prophet from the summit of the Allegheny to warn them against the admission of new doctrines, that there was to be a great meeting of the old men soon and that the prophet would there deliver to the people the message with which he was intrusted. The zealous missionary determined to be present and to confront the impostor who was known by the appellation of the Prophet of the Allegheny. He accordingly obtained permission from the chiefs to appear at the council & to reply to the charges that might be brought forward. The 12th day of June 1802, was the day affixed for the decision of this solemn question. Whether the belief of their forefathers or that of the White men was the true religion? The usual council house not being large enough to contain so great an assemblege of people, they met in a valley about eight miles to the westward of the Senaca Lake.—This vally was then embowered under loty trees, it is surrounded on almost every side with high rugged hills, and through it meanders a small river.

It was a scene to call forth every energy of the human heart. On a smooth level, near the bank of the slow stream, under the shade of a large elm sat the chief men of the tribes——Around the circle which the formed was gathered a croud of wandering savages with egar looks seeming to demand the true god at the hands of their wise men. In the midddle of the circle sat the aged and travel-worn missionary A few gray hairs wandering over his brow, his hands crossed on his bosom and as he cast his hope beeming eye to Heaven, he seemed to be calling with pious favor upon the God of truth to vindicate his own eternal words by the mouth of his servant.

For more than half an hour there was silence in the valley, save the whispering of the trees in the south wind, and the indistinct murmuring of the river. Then all at once a sound of astonishment passed through the croud, and the Prophet of Allegheny was seen descending one of the high hills! with furious and frenzied steps, he enters the circle and waved his hand in token of silence, the missionary saw with wonder the same tall chief, who four years before had crossed him in the Tuscarora forest—The same panther skin hung over his shoulders, the same tomahawk quivered in his hand, the same fiery and malignant spirit burning in his red eye. He addressed the awe steuck Indianos and the valley rung with his voice.

"Red men of the woods, hear what the Great Spirit says to his children who have forsaken him!

"Through the wide regions that were once the inheritance of my people, and where for ages they roved as free as the wild winds, resounds the axe of the white men. The paths of your forefathers are polluted by their steps, and your hunting fields are every day wrested from you by their arts. Once on the shores of the mighty ocean your fathers were wont to enjoy all the luxuriant delights of the deep. Now *you* are exiles on swamps and on barren hills; and these wretched possessions you enjoy by the precarious tenure of the white man's will. The shrill cry of revelry or war no more is heard on the majestic shores of the Hudson, or the sweet banks of the silver Mohawk. There where the Indian lived and died free as the air he breathed, and chased the panther and the deer from morn till evening—even there the christian slave cultivates the soil in undisturbed possession; and as he whistles behind his plow, turns up the sacred remains of your buried ancestors. Have ye not heard at evening and sometimes in the dead of night, those mournful and melodious sounds that steal through the deep vallies, or along the mountain sides like the song of the echo? These are the wailings of those spirits whose bones have been turned up by the sacrilegious labors of the white men, and left to the mercy of the rain and the tempest. They call upon you to avenge them—they adjure you by every motive that can rouse the hearts of the brave, to wake from your long sleep, and by returning to these invaders of the grave the long arrears of vengeance, restore again the tired and wandering spirits to their blissful paradise far beyond the blue hills.§

"These are the blessings you owe to the Christians. They have driven your fathers from their ancient inheritance; they have destroyed them with the sword and poisonous liquors; they have dug up their bones and there left them to bleach in the wind; and now they aim at completing your wrongs and insuring your destruction, by cheating you into the belief of that divinity, whose very precepts they plead in justification of all the miseries they have heaped upon your race.

"Hear me, O deluded people, for the last time!—If you persist in deserting my altars, if still you are determined to listen with fatal credulity to the strange pernicious doctrine of these Christian usurpers—if you are unalterably devoted to your new gods and new customs—if you will be the friend of the white man, and the follower of his God, my wrath shall follow you. I will dart my arrows of forked lightning among your towns, and send the warring tempests of winter to devour you. Ye shall become bloated with intemperance, your numbers shall dwindle away until but a few wretched slaves survive, and these shall be driven deeper and deeper into the wild, there to associate with the dastard beasts of the forest, who once fled before the mighty hunters of your tribe. The spirits of your fathers shall curse you from the shores of that happy island in the great lake, where they enjoy an everlasting season of hunting and chase the wild deer with dogs swifter than the wind. Lastly, I swear by the lightning, the thunder and the tempest, that in the space of sixty moons, of all the Senecas not one of yourselves or your posterity shall remain on the face of the earth."

The Prophet ended his message, which was delivered with the wild eloquence of real or fancied inspiration. and all at once the crowd seemed to be agitated with a savage sentiment of indignation against the good missionary. One of the fiercest broke through the circle of old men to dispatch him, but was happily restrained by their authority.

When this sudden feeling had somewhat subsided, the mild and benevolent apostle obtained permission to speak in behalf of Him who had sent him. Never have I seen a more touching pathetic figure than this good man. He seemed past sixty; his figure tall yet bending; his face mild, pale, and intellectual; and over his forehead. which yet displayed its blue veins. were scattered at solitary distances a few grey hairs. Though his voice was clear, and his action vigorous, yet there was that in his looks, which seemed to say his pilgrimage was soon to close forever.

With pious fervor he described to his audience, the glory, power and beneficence of the Creator of the whole universe. He told them of the pure delights of the Christian Heaven, and of the never ending tortures of those who rejected the precepts of the gospel. He painted in glowing and fervid colours the filial piety, the patience, the sufferings, the death of the Redeemer. and finally he touched with energetic brevity on the unbounded mercies of the Great being who thus gave his only begotten Son a sacrafice for the redemption of mankind.

When he had concluded this part of the subject, he proceeded to place before his now attentive auditors, the advantages of civilization, of learning, science, and a regular system of law and morality. He contrasted the wild Indian roaming the desert in savage independence; now revelling in the blood of enemies, and in his turn the victim of their insatiable vengeance; with the peaceful citizen enjoying all the comforts of cultivated life in this happy land, and only bounded in his indulgence by those salutary restraints which contribute as well to his own happinesss, as that of society at large. He described the husbandman enjoying in the bosom of his family a peaceful independence, undisturbed by apprehensions of midnight surprise plunder and assassination; and he finished by a solemn appeal to heaven that his sole motive for coming among them, was the love of the Creator and of his creatures.

As the good missionary closed his appeal, *Red Jacket*, a Seneca chief of great authority, and the most eloquent of all his nation, rose and enforced the exhortations of the venerable preacher. He repeated his leading arguments, and with an eloquence truly astonishing in one like him, pleaded the cause of religion and humanity.—The ancient council then deliberated for near the space of two hours; after which the oldest man arose, and solemnly pronounced the result of their conference, "That the Christian God, was more wise, just, beneficient and powerful, than the Great Spirit, and that the missionary who delivered his precepts, ought to be cherished as their best benefactor—their guide to future happiness."

When this decision was pronounced by the venerable old man, and acquiesced in by the people, the rage of the prophet of Alleghany became terrible. He started from the ground, seized his tommahawk, and denouncing the speedy vengeance of the Great Spirit on their whole recreant race, darted from the circle with wild impetuosity, and disappeared in the windings of the forest.

* *The Indians at first imagined that the whitemen originally sprung from the sea and that they invaded their country because they had none of their own. They sometimes called them in their songs the White men of the ocean, and this name is still often applied contemptuously by the savages of the northwest.*

§ "*The answering voices heard from the caves and hollows which the Latins call echo, they (they Indians) suppose to be the wailings of souls wandering through these places.*"—Pitero Martire

From the Boston Palladium, May 19.

FROM FRANCE.

Arrived at Glocester on Saturday last sch. Betsey, Capt Haskell, 28 days from Bordeaux. Brings very little news The capt informs that French troops were coming fast from Spain and immediately marched to the North, They were not allowed to stop in Bordeax more than 12 hours. The reason given for their return from Spain was that it was conquered! It was believed that war with Russia had commenced A gentleman high in office had been beheaded in Paris for giving information to a spy from the Russian Court.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 22.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

BOSTON, *May* 18.

Yesterday arrived here, ship Columbia, Jennison, 30 days from Lisbon.—Mr. S. A. Wells, passenger in the above vessel, reports that Badajoz, after an investment of 21 days, 13 of which was employed in close firing, capitulated to the English on the 6th of April he adds, that the assault of the city was most horrid, that the breaches were repeatedly stormed, and the walls scaled; and that the castle was the first point carried. The killed and wounded on the part of the French was not ascertained; the prisoners were from 2 to 3000, ; the loss of the English was great, said to be 1500 in killed and wounded, among whom were 5 or 6 Generals, 6 or 7 Colonels, and a considerable number of other officers; during the siege the garrison had blown up two mines. Our next account from Lisbon, will probably furnish the official particulars of this important event. Mr. Wells also reports, that just before he sailed, a report was in circulation, that Gen. Ballesteros had on the 7th of April, surprised and taken the city of Seville.

From Laguira we learn, that after the violent shock of an Earthquake on the 26th of March, which destroyed a great part of that town, &c. as mentioned in former papers, they had frequent small shocks till the 16th of April, when they experienced a very severe one which destroyed the few remaining buildings and destroyed several hundred persons——This shock was so severe that not a single house or building was left in the whole town——This shock is said to have done considerable damage at Carracas and other parts of the country——The inhabitants of La Guira who are left alive, have with the concurrence of Government fixed on a scite to rebuild a new city, a small distance to the South ward of the old one.

New-York, May 20.

The United States sloop of War Hornet, captain Lawrence, so long expected arrived at this port last evening, in a short passage of 22 days from Cherbourg. She sailed on the morning of the 27th of April: on the same evening, off the Isle of Wight, put Mr. Jones, of this city, on board an English pilot-boat, who was bearer of Despatches from Mr. Barlow our Minister in France, to Mr. Russel, our Charge des affairs in England. Lieut. Biddle of our navy, has come in the Hornet, with Despatches from Mr, Barlow for Government, and proceeds to Washington immediately. Mr. B. informs us, that there was no doubt of an immediate war between France and Russia; that Bonaparte was still in Paris, but was on the eve of his departure for the armies, as he was to command in person; that the scarcity of provisions, particularly in Britanny,

had occasioned alarming tumults amongst the people ; and that the cargo of the ship Congress, recently captured by the French on her passage from Baltimore to England, had been taken out, by order of the government, and carted into the interior, and distributed amongst the starving and riotous inhabitants.

On the subject of our relations with France, we could gather nothing from Mr. Biddle, but we have no reason to believe, that any settlement has taken place. We did learn, that there had been no recent restoration of American property. The immediate disposition of the cargo of the ship Congress, is a proof that nothing favorable has been done. We must however, wait a few days for the *Expose* of our government.

The United States sloop of war Wasp, with Mr. HENRY on board, arrived at Cherbourg on the 5th of April ; which was 21 days previous to the sailing of the Hornet--so that there was a sufficient time for Mr. Barlow to answer any communications from our government, which may have gone out in her.

Mr. Biddle left Paris on the 23d of April, and we have files of French papeas to that date but they are barren of news, being silent on the distresses of the French people from the scarcity of provisions, but copious in their details of the riotous proceedings of the manufactures of England.

Since the above was prepared for press, we have seen a gentleman who came out in the Hornet, who assures us, that Mr. Barlow has done nothing towards a settlement of our differences with France.

Passenger in the Hornet, Sir James Jay, of this city.

The ship Congress, Clarke, from Baltimore for England, captured and sent into France, had not been tried or condemned, but the French government had ordered her cargo to be landed, and had distributed it among the inhabitants in the interior, where a scarcity prevailed.

In Britanny, we learn, that the people were in a state of insurrection, occasioned by the scarcity of provisions and dullness of trade.

The Emperor was in Paris on the 21st of April, but was preparing to set out for the North, to head his vast army assembled there.

War had not been declared between France and Russia.

No news from Spain and Portugal.

The Berlin and Milan decrees, remained as per last advices.

New-York Gazette.

TO THE RIGHT ABOUT—WHEEL !

We understand a letter has been reived by a respectable gentleman in is city, from JOHN ADAMS, Esq. late resident of the U. States, in which in substance says—" The present ministration cannot retain their plas; the change of sentiment in the ew-England states is so general, that is like an overwhelming torrent—it s irresistable—nothing can stand before it." *Freemans Journal.*

NEW-YORK May 21

We learn by the Hornet, that though HENRY the Spy, had been in France three weeks, not a syllable was said about the secrets which he sold to our government. He appeared there daily in the American undress uniform, and passed for a man of fortune.

The letters per. the Hornet. from Cherburgh, were not delivered till yesterday—They confirm the news in yesterdays Gazette, that Mr. Barlow our minister in France has effected nothing towards the removal of the French decrees as far as they relate to our vessels, or has made any further progress in an adjustment of the differences between the two countries.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 21, 1812.

Democratic Meeting——Yesterday afternoon a motley multitude assembled in the state houseyard, to the number of about two thousand, including boys and bystanders, and proceeded to adopt a set of resolutions expressive of their sentiments and wishes on the state of public affairs. They declare their opinion, " that the only efficient remedy for the protracted and aggravated evils which afflict our country, will be found in a prompt, vigorous, open war." and therefore, resolve that they " pledge to the constituted authorities of our country, in the most solemn and deliberate manner, all the faculties of body and mind, and *all the resources and means* with which it has pleased the Almighty to endow them, to sustain to the last extremity the war which may be waged against Great Britain, the most atrocious and obdurate aggressor."

Captain William Jones presided at the meeting ; Mr. James West acted as secretary. Among the other distinguished and active characters present, were lieut. col. John Binns, Mr. Daniel Addis, Mr Charles J. Ingersoll, Mr. John L. Leib, Mr. James Carson, and several other gentlemen not less eminent for their public services in 76, period which " tried men's souls."

U. S. Gaz.

We have seen a letter from the chief of the family of Crillon, to a gentleman now in this city, dated Paris, April 17th, which, in consequence of a conversation held with *Mr. Barlow*, states, that the individual, who styled himself Count *de Crillon*, in this country, is an *Impostor*, in no way connected with the family of *Crillon*.

It will be recollected that this worthy was received in his assumed character, at the palace at Washington, last winter.

So much for the associate of Mr. Henry, the acquantance of *Governor Gerry* and *President Madison*.

Political Register.

The British Packet Lapwing, arrived at New York on Friday last, from Falmouth with the April Mail. By the Packet we learn that the Mackarel schr with Mr. Ruff, the British Messenger sailed from Falmouth for New-York, on the fifteenth of April. The Packet sailed from Falmouth on the 20th April, and brings nothing from London later than before received

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From the New-York Gazette, May 23.

FAVOURABLE SYMPTOMS

We learn from undoubtable authority that some of our contractors for furnishing articles for the war establishment, and mechanics employed in the manufactory of implements of war, have received orders to stop their operations. This must gratify every real friend to the peace and prosperity of the United States.

Col Pickering, having been most atrociously libelled in the Baltimore Whig, he commenced a suit against the Editor. At the present session of the circuit court, it was one of the first for trial, but to avoid the animadversion of the law upon his labours, his council proposed the following *amende*, which being generously accepted, was published in the Whig of Wednesday evening.

From the Baltimore Whig.

JUSTICE—It is due to truth, to the reputation of the press, and to the character of individuals, to state, that the communication made to the editor of the Whig, concerning Timothy Pickering, in July, 1809, signed " Z. Z." and published in this paper, ascertained upon careful inquiry to be wholly unfounded. The editor, therefore, has no hesitation in retracting the publication and such other remarks as referred to it.

EXTRACT OF LETTER.

NEW-YORK May 25.

This morning, Lang and Turner received an express from Albany, which says, the bank bill passed in the Senate on saturday night. at 8 o'clock by a majority of 17 to 14 ; and that no doubt is entertained of its passing with the Council of Revision. The bill provides, that five milions of the old U. S. Bank stock may be subscribed in this city.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Important and true——Letters from the best informed Americans in France as late as the last week in April, are explicit in the opinion that no arrangement will be agreed to by Bonaparte, unless we *first* engage, as his allies, or his slaves, in the war against England ——Barlow detained the Hornet until shame ! shame ! resounded through his ears ; and we fully believe, from sufficient information to be relied on, that he reluctantly sent her off finally, knowing that no satisfactory treaty can be made with Frrnce.

The editor of the Baltimore Whig has been furnished by mercantile friends with letters from Paris, dated April 20th, from intelligent Americans —their contents are in substance as follow :

" No prospect of a favourable arrsngement with France, and peopie were surprised that Mr Barlow should have ever indulged in the hope of it. Napoleon had a grand army of 500,000 men ready for the Northern expedition

" Westphalia, it was thought, would be annexed to France ; Jerome to be transferred to Russian Poland, or elsewhere ; but, such was the scarcity of provisions in France, and so serious and alarming were the disturbances in consequence, that many were of opinion the emperor could not leave France at a moment so critical. Riots had occurred in many provinces, and a bold tone of discontent was heard in Paris itself."

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) *May* 27.

INDIAN NEWS.

We have received the following information from Russelville by private hand. We regret the nation of Indians who committed the depredations, is not mentioned. We are inclined hewever to believe from other information, that they are Creeks. We also understand that about 500 men had marched from Tennessee, against those Indians, it is to be hoped that that tribe will be amply punished for this and similar acts of barbarity. It is thus that our women and children are to be tomahawked and scalped and the people compelled to look on, and bear it. Government should authorise at least expeditions against those tribes who are openly hostile.

From the Tennessee Herald Extra.

MOST HORRID !!!

We hasten to lay before the public the circumstances of the late inhuman MURDERS committed on the Tennessee river. We have frequently seen and heard Indian cruelty and barbarity described, this beggars all description !—Language cannot pourtray nor imagination scarcely conceive this unequalled scene of hellish barbarity.

The murder of Manley's and Mr Crawley's family on the 22d inst.

Immediately after the acts of hostility by the Indians, the inhabitants of the frontiers of Humphrey's county, thought it necessary for personal security, that two or three families should live together. For this purpose John Crawley and his unfortunate family, had gone to the house of Jesse Manley. The family of Crawley consisted of a wife and four children ; Manley's of a wife and three children. The evening before the tragical event, Manley and Crawley were both called from home, taking Crawley's eldest son with them. They had employed C. Hays, a promising young man, to stay with their families until their return—early next morning he had geared his horse, and had proceeded about 100 yards from the house, when the Indians, who were concealed behind the fence, fired upon him. He received two mortal wounds. Whilst one of the Indians was scalping him the other four ran on to the house. They found one of Manley's children out side of it, whom they tore to pieces with their dogs and scalped.

With savage fury they now forced the door, and commenced a scene of still greater barbarity. They snatched Mrs. Manley's child, only eight days old, from her, scalped it and threw it into the fire place, yelling at a horrid rate. An indiscriminate butchery of the children now took place before their mothers—5 children were scalped and murdered, they keeping Mrs. Manley as the last victim of their cruelty. After shooting her, they scalped her, and committed unheard of cruelties on her body. They then left the house, taking Mrs. Crawley along as a prisoner. About four hours after the Indians were gone, the neighbours got information of the murder, and collected to the number of five or six at the house, they found Mrs. Manley alive and perfectly in her senses.—Amidst this carnage one of Mrs. Crawley's children escaped unhurt, when they attacked the house she had the presence of mind to raise a puncheon of the floor, and throw her child in the cellar.

Mrs. Manley is still living, & great hopes are entertained for her recovery.

The army encamped within four miles of Tennessee river on Saturday evening that they will cros on Sunday morning the murder has fired their minds for revenge.

Francis Smith. who resided near Tennessee river has been apprehended for a supposed connection with the Indians—his case is black.

UNION-TOWN, *May* 26.

An agent has been dispatched the beginning of the present week to Philadelphia for the purpose of procuring plates for striking the notes of the " Union Bank of Pennsylvania." The subscriptions being liberal, (tho' not yet fully completed) it is designed to progress and go into operation with all convenient speed.

The sale of Brownsville bank stock is advertised to commence on Thursday next.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *June* 5, 1812.

The 4th United States Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. Miller, arrived at Frankfort, (Ken.) on Wednesday the 27th ult. on their route to Detroit.

The Kentucky Gazette of the 26th May, says—" Col. William Russell of the 7th Regiment, has received orders from the War Department to repair to the Indiana territory, to take command of the *troops* in that territory, and five companies of rangers on the frontier. The Colonel is invested with the power to have the whole or a part of the rangers mounted, as the service shall require, and to order the recruits of the old army, raised in Ohio and Kentucky, to join him whenever deemed necessary."

In consequence of the depredations on our frontiers by the Indians, and the perilous situation of the territorial inhabitants on account of the withdrawal of the 4th regiment from Vincennes, several companies of veteran volunteers armed and equipped properly for a short campaign, set out last week. They obtained permission from the Governor of Kentucky to place themselves between the uplifted tomahawk of the British Savage and the families of their brethren on the frontiers; and were directed to report themselves to the governor of some territory, and to act under his orders. Two or three hundred we are informed, are on their march to Vincennes. Amongst them are many of our revolutionary heroes and veterans who distinguished themselves during the late Indian wars.—*ib.*

The Indians still continue their depredations on our frontiers. We are informed that in consequence of their hostile disposition, a detachment of 600 or 800 militia were ordered to be raised in the lower district, and that in pursuance of the order they had been organized, equipped and marched under the command of Gen Thomas Johnson, to rendezvous at Humphrey's Court-House on Saturday last, and from thence proceed to the mouth of Sandy. We trust that when they return they will be able to give a good account of those cruel savage depredators.

Nashville, (Ten.) paper, May 18.

A gentleman immediately from Natchez, says the Western Citizen, states that when passing through the Choctaws, he saw a company of that nation just returning from a tour, in some quarter, with several scalps of white men and some choice horses, supposed from appearance to be taken from some boat in which they were carying to market. The person who brings this intelligence, found Indians every where sour, sullen and difficult to travel through. So much so, that in most places it was very difficult to obtain from them necessary provisions.

A late Nashville paper states, that on their southern frontiers a banditti of Creeks and Shawnee Indians continue to excite unpleasant sensations Every act of theirs seem to threaten hostile intentions.

It is asserted that one of the Sandusky Chiefs has offered to turn out one hundred and another fifty warriors togo with the Americans on any expedition that may be required.

It is understood that the Hornet after so long a delay, has returned without fulfilling the wishes of government or furnishing any satisfactory evidence that the French government realy intended to do that justice to the United States which alone can place the relations of the two conntries on an amicable footing. However it may have observed the revocation of its decrees, and thereby fulfilled its pledge, so far as its adversary could derive a pretext from them, against the U. States, its proceedings in respect to our just claims and expectations on other important subjects, are altogether unsatisfactory. As it is probable, that the public will soon be furnished with the means of forming a correct judgement on the posture of our affairs with that belligerent, it is the more unnecessary to enlarge our vague remarks on the subject, or to anticipate the course which the National Councils may judge best adopted.

Nat. Intel.

DAYTON, (Ohio) *May* 21.

The troops at this place amounted to about fifteen hundred, have been divided into three regiments, under the command of Cols M'Arthur, Findley & Cass. *Cent.*

We understand that on Friday last five or six men who were covering corn in a field near Geenville, were fired upon by five Indians : one of the men was wounded. They instantly persued the savages, killed one and wounded another.

NASHVILLE, *(Ten.) May* 19.

INDIANS.

The party under the command of General Johnston, that we mentioned in our last paper, as about to start against the Sandy river Indians, mustered about 800 men we are told, on Friday last, at Humphreys court house. These men are the flower of the sixth brigade of militia of this state. Our informant states they were not as well armed as he could have wished ; but much better than any body of the militia he has seen for many years. He represents this little army to be in fine spirits, and manifesting much eagerness to meet their adversaries.

Some spies had returned from the head of Sandy, who stated they did not go to the new town, but that they met some Chickasaw Indians who stated that Tecumseh the brother of the Prophet, was at the town, and that he was anxious for the whites to come on, as he said he was prepared for them—that he had 600 warriors the best of the Shawanese, Wyandots, Creeks, and Cherokee nations, and he defied the whole power of the United States.

This report fired the breast of the little army. They pressed for expedition. About Thursday if they have no delays they will probably arrive at the new town on the head of Sandy. We may therefore by next Tuesday, probably hear something from that quarter of an interesting nature——Colbert we are told will join the whites if permitted with a part of the Chickasaw nation, as he wishes the town broke up.

The place on which the Indians above alluded to have built a town is in the chartered limits of the state, but is also in the land owned by the Chickasaw nation, and is about 160 mile S. by W. from Nashville. The Indians are from no particular tribe but dissatisfied ones from several tribes. and have supported themselves by plundering the stock of the Chickasaw Indians, (for whom it seems they are an overmatch) and our frontier settles, as well as travellers and boats descending the river. We view them as an unprincipled banditti.

By a gentleman from Huntsville we are informed that George Colbert had sent word to the Citizens of that place, that the Creeks would the first moonlight night attack that town. This information has give great uneasiness to the people of that country, who are making every exertion to be ready to meet them.

Hostile appearance among the Creek & Chickasaw Indians.

By a gentleman immediately from Natchez we have the following.

SIR, From a conversation which I have had with a principal Chickasaw Indian called the Indian Factor, from his having formerly been a kind of Agent for that nation, I am convinced that the Chickasaw's with the assistance of their neighbours, intend raising the long buried tomahawk, and are meditating an energetic destructive blow on the Whites.

The Factor states, that the Indians pretty generally, have given credit to the statement, that the Prophet, previous to the battle of the Wabash, told the Indians, if they would not join him against the whites, he would speak to the great Spirit, and as a proof of his great displeasure at their disobedience the earth should be unusually agitated and convulsed and threaten, immediate disolution. This statement gained ground ; they believed the prophet for their disobedience, caused the frequent shakings of the earth, experienced during the last winter.

The Factor considers it the duty of every Indian implicitly to adhere to the Prophet ; as even the deep foundations of nature trembled at his command.

The Chickasaws say that something great will be done when the leaves grow large.

While in the neighbourhood of Tennessee river, I was informed, and particularly by one who had the best opportunity of knowing what was doing, that between three & four hundred Indians were embodied on Bear creek about thirty miles from Colbert's ferry on Tennessee river. They embrace every opportun ty of stealing horses &c.

From what observations I was able to make, I think serious consequences are to be apprehended.

I feel very certain that we cannot escape a conflict with them, unless their fears should be somehow made to prevail over their enthusiasm & the malignity which grows out of that enthusiasm.

From the Bedford Gazette.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.

MR. M'DOWELL,

I have been requested to make a few observations, through the medium of your paper, in addition to those already made by others, respecting the operation and medicinal effects of the *Bedford Mineral Water ;* and having attended with much care and assiduity, during the three last seasons, to their effects, as well on the morbid as the healthy states of the system ; and having moreover duly considered the additional agencies of elevated situation and atmospherical purity, I think I am fully justified in making the following statement.

The constituent principles of the water have been ascertained so far as the limited conveniences of a remote village could furnish the means, and its effects have been carefully noted in a variety of cases, and hence its proper station in the Materia Medica has been fixed.

Shortly after drinking the water there is an exhiliration of the spirits with heat and some fulness of the forehead and eyes, which is terminated by a slight perspiration, accompanied with increased secretion and copious discharge of urine, after which the water has a cathartic operation, and for one or two hours, the patient experiences some drowsiness—Such is the common process of operation ; but there are many exceptions to this order of effects, as they may be influenced by idiosyncrasis of the system, or by diseases.

After using the water for two, three or four days, the appetite is increased in some, even to voracity—the temper becomes more cheerful—the countenance vivacious, and what astonishes many, who do not know, or who do not advert to the alterative effects of perspiration and purging upon the exterior, is the softness, smoothness and animated appearance of the skin ; but this change is most visible in those whose place of residence subjects them to bilious affections. It is well known to medical men, that deranged action of the liver, or morbid secretion of that viscus, has a commanding influence on the temper of such patients ; hence the atrabilious are despondent, beset with melancholic forebodings, gloomy and morose—but as they lose their adust, or yellow skin, their gloom forsakes them, and they go off improved in temper and exterior.

But let us proceed to the diseases in which this water has been taken for a remedy.

1st. Pulmonary Consumption—In the seasons, in which I have observed the effects of this water, many cases of this disease in its incipient state

have been removed—but in advanced stages, much mischief has been done by the imprudent use of the water.—It is the prevalent opinion, that the water is highly pernicious in all cases of confirmed Phthisis—I have certainly seen much injury done by drinking it in excess; but when cautiously and carefully taken, using the auxiliary means of proper diet and exercise, I have also seen many benefited; but there is no disease in which more circumspection is necessary in drinking this water, than in consumption.

2d. All these cases of pseudo-phthisis which are derived from the liver, with chronic fever, supported by vitiated bile or other vitiated matters of the intestines, were either cured, or very considerably relieved—Acid or acrid discharges, generally hot, black and fœtid, followed the use of the water.

3d. Heat and burning sensations of the bowels, with beating and irregular motions of the abdominal muscles, form the causes enumerated in the second article; acid erutations, cordialgia, &c. were also generally cured.

4th. Dyspepsia, when caused by deranged or diminished action of the liver, independent of a vitiated secretion of gastrick acid, was generally cured. Whether the water will be useful in the Dyspepsia, accompanying hypochondriasis, or in that dyspepsia, arising from a vitiated secretion of the gastrick liquor, has not been ascertained—We have had several patients under this form of disease, but their perseverance has not been sufficient to determine what might ultimately be the effect; so far, however, as the operation of laxatives relieves in such cases, they were relieved.

5th. The Bedford water, aided by the atmosphere of a very elevated situation, operated as a restorative with all applicants, who had been debilitated from the long and free use of mercury, rendered necessary in many obstinate diseases, as Hepatitis, Syphilis, &c.

6th. Rheumatism— acute rheumatism of low inflammatory action, or that intermediate state of rheumatism, in which neither the acute or chronic states are fully characterised, and incipient chronic rheumatism have been cured or relieved in all cases of application—In confirmed chronic states, and in highly acute states, I have had very few opportunities of judging—but in no case, under my observation, has the highly inflammatory been relieved; yet, in a few cases, the confirmed chronic rheumatism has been much benefited.

7th. Hæmorrhois—Perhaps in no other disease has the Bedford water been so efficacious——it has cured in some of the most obstinate cases of bleeding piles, accompanied with much emaciation and icteric complexion—such cures I have attributed to the powerful agency of the water upon the liver, to its cathartic operation, and to the healthy tone which it imparts to the intestinal canal.

8th. Chronic Diarrhæa, with flatulence and cholick pains, caused by cragula or gluttony—a remarkable case of this kind was cured in the last season. When chronic diarrhæa is characterised by laxity of the intestinal system, and by irregularities in the bilious secretion, I have great confidence in the efficacy of this water.

9th. Cutaneous eruptions—numbers affected with these loathsome complaints have been cured; particularly in such eruptions of the skin as accompany or follow veneral contagion, and even after the failure of mercury.

10th. Dysmenorrhæa, amenorrhæa, menorrhagia and leucorrhæa—During the two last seasons there were many applicants in these opposite states of disease—some were cured, and all, as far as I had opportunities of judging, were relieved.

11th. Hydrops—In the various species of dropsy many have been relieved, some cured, and some evidently injured—In this disease, as well as in consumption, the utmost circumspection is necessary—the indications in both are frequently contrariant, and to use any remedy, without reference to those indications, will probably do mischief.

12th. In chronic diseases, derived from high temperature, or following bilious affections, or caused by too much repletion of savoury and stimulating dishes, or by sedentary occupations, &c. much benefit has been obtained from a course of the Bedford Mineral Waters.

13th. In all cases of debility, or low morbid excitement, following severe acute diseases—or consequent on the operation of medicaments sufficiently potent to remove them, these waters have had the happiest effect.

There have been several anomolous cases, not referable to any particular head, which have been cured or relieved.

Although numbers were cured, or relieved, in almost all of the diseases enumerated above, yet many went away dissatisfied—and some were certainly injured;—but it is worthy of astonishment that so few were injured——the mass of the diseased visitants imagined they had come to a place of sure relief——that all they had to do was to drink the water, no matter how copiously, or in what state of a disease—Some took the water, who should not have drank it—some drank it in such small quantities as to produce no effect, whilst the greater number swallowed it in such doses, as would justify a belief, that they thought the cure depended on quantity alone.

In the last season, many complained of the accommodations of the boarding house at the springs——I am happy in being able to state, that it is believed there will be no cause of complaint in future. Doctor Anderson, the proprietor, has put himself to much trouble to engage a proper person to conduct the boarding-house—and he has succeeded entirely to his wishes, as well as to the wishes of all such as are interested in the success of the springs.—The gentleman, Mr. Rine, whom he has engaged, is personally known to a great number of the gentlemen of Bedford. He kept a public house at Fort Cumberland—in which we have all had frequent opportunities of enjoying his good cheer, of experiencing the care and attention of his servants, and witnessing the obliging deportment of the landlord.

The tavern keepers in town are also exerting themselves to increase the capacity and comfort of their means of accommodation.

WM. WATSON.

Bedford, May 25, 1812.

As our paper was going to press, a gentleman from Frankfort handed us the following information:—

That Gen. Scott had just received a letter from Gov. Harrison, stating that Vincennes was in a most dangerous situation—that several hundred Indians were embodied on the Wabash, fully sufficient to take Vincennes by storm—and that the governor expected an attack hourly. This information may be relied on. Harrison is not authorised to call on the neighbouring states for relief—nor does he think himself authorised even to accept the services of volunteers, should they offer. So much for the generalship of our wise men at Washington!!!—*Kentucky Gaz.*

Departed this life on Tuesday the 26th May, at his farm in Butler County, MR JAMES AMBERSON. Mr Amberson was well known to the citizens of this place, and much respected for his honesty and integrity. He has left a wife and six children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and an indulgent father.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those persons who have suffered a balance of their accounts, as rendered on the 1st of January last, to remain unpaid, that on the 1st of July next their accounts current will be presented, and unless speedily discharged, no credit by book entry will again be given to them.

There are four reasons for this notice.

1st. Books on the shelf have a chance of bringing money much sooner than when put into the possession of a delinquent debtor.

2d. Some men take the *foul* egresiously when asked a second or third time for the payment of a debt.

3d. The creditor has a better claim to to the use of money than the debtor.

4th. Both friendship and custom are lost by trusting some persons.

N. B. Manufactures and merchants are not included in the number of persons to whom this notice is given.

PATTERSON, & HOPKINS.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1812.

LITERARY NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be shortly issued for publishing by subscription, a translation of

TURRETTINE'S
BODY OF DIVINITY.
From the original Latin,
By the Rev. DAVID GRAHAM.

☞ Editors of newspapers are requested to give this an insertion.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1812.

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100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 8th of July last, a Negro man named TOM, he calls himself Thomas Thompson, 29 years of age; had on when he went away coarse clothes, but took with him a large bundle of good cloathing, to wit:—one black surtout coat, one round-about, and one pair of overalls of kersemere, one pair of dimity overalls, and other cloathing not recollected: said Tom is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, very mannerly when spoken to, has a small lump between his lip and chin, occasioned by a hurt; he inclines to the yellow colour, and has a pleasant countenance. The above reward will be paid for securing him if I get him, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

FRANCIS M'GUIRE.

Brooke county, (Va.) near
Charlestown, May 26th,
1812.

2,000 Pounds
BEST KENTUCKY POWDER,
FOR SALE,

Enquire of
WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1812.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 9th day of June next, for building a bridge across the mouth of Girty's run, in Ross township, Allegheny county—a plan whereof may be seen at this office.

JOSEPH WILSON,
HUGH MURPHY,
PH. GILLAND, } *Commissioners.*

SALE
OF THE WHOLE STOCK,
Real and Personal,
BELONGING TO
The Pennsylvania Population Company.

THIS Company having, according to their articles of association, resolved to dissolve the concern, and to sell, at public auction, all the property of the company of whatever kind, to the highest bidder:—The board of managers in pursuance of such resolution, and the trust confided in them do give the following notice, in regard to said premises.

1. That the real property to be sold, lies in the counties of Mercer, Beaver, Crawford, and Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania, located in tracts of about four hundred acres each, whereof some remain to be sold entire, and others less than the whole, in consequence of sales made of part of the same.

II. The personalities belonging to the company, consist in bonds, and other securities for debts, due to the company—and in contracts for the purchase of tracts or parts of tracts of land under the company, and in other engagements, etc.

It is proposed to sell all the said lands, debts, contracts, rights, and credits, of the company, without reserve, at the time, and on the conditions following—viz.

1st. The sales to commence at the Merchants Coffee House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 29th day of June next, at half past seven o'clock in the evening, and to continue by adjournment, if necessary, until the whole stock is disposed of.

2nd. The lands to be sold in tracts as surveyed; but where any part of a tract has been sold, and a deed made, the residue only of such tract will be sold. And where any part of a tract has been sold or agreed for, and no deed made, the whole of such tract will be sold and conveyed to the purchaser, subject, however, to the contract. And the said contracts or agreements are to be assigned to the said purchaser, so as to transfer to him, all the rights of the company, to the monies unpaid thereon, and all other the rights of company, under or upon such contracts, or agreements—the said purchaser and his assigns, however, to be liable to make conveyances and to do and perform, whatsoever the company would be bound to do under said contracts or agreements, on their parts, had the said tracts of land and contracts, not been sold and assigned; and this is to be inserted as a condition in the deeds to be made on purchases under the present sales.

3d. The said tracts and parts of tracts, and the contracts and agreements, concerning them, to be sold, will be classed, and put up for sale in quantities of about twelve tracts, or five thousand acres, in a lot. Stockholders as well as others may become purchasers, and any person requesting it, at the time of sale, may have any lesser quantity put up, not being under one entire tract. The debts other than contracts for land shall be sold in convenient allotments, of which a catalogue will be exhibited.

4th. Every purchaser, whether stockholder or other person, is to pay one-fourth of the purchase money at the execution of the deed, and the residue by equal instalments, in six and nine months, secured to the satisfaction of the managers.

5th. The board of managers have opened an office for the transaction of all business connected with these sales at NO. 50, SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA; and on and after the 10th day of July next, their agent will attend thereat between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock each day, Sunday excepted, prepared to deliver to purchasers, the proper deeds, conveyances and assignments, and to receive from them their payment and securities aforesaid, and the said respective purchasers are to repair to said office, without further notice, between the said tenth and twentieth days of July, for the purpose of receiving said conveyances and assignments and paying said purchase monies, and executing the securities aforesaid, and in case of failure so to do, or non compliance in any particular of these conditions, the lands, contracts, debts, etc. so by them respectively purchased, shall be resold at their proper risk, cost and damages, on the 25th day of the same month of July, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee House aforesaid.

6th. All purchases are to be made at the risk of the purchasers, in regard either to quantity, description, quality, title, sums due, or otherwise; this condition being requisite on account of the agents of the company acting only in that capacity, and with no authority to sell but such right and interest as the company have in the premises.

7th. Yet for the information and satisfaction of all persons desirous to become purchasers, the title papers, books, securities, contracts, etc. of the company, respecting the stock to be sold and assigned as aforesaid, will be ready for inspection at the office and within the hours aforesaid, at all times hereafter until the day of sale; and also as accurate a catalogue of the particular tracts and parcels of land, debts, contracts and credits of the company exhibited at the said office as can be made out by the agents of the board; and on request every information given by them in their power to communicate, under this express reservation, however, that no mistakes or errors in any such representations, catalogue, title-papers, books or documents are in any respect to invalidate purchases, or make the company or their agents liable.

8th. For the purpose of authenticating the sales, and purchases to be made at the auction aforesaid, the auctioneer shall be considered the agent for both parties, and his putting down the name of the purchaser and the property bid off shall bind both parties, and every purchaser is to be considered as bound by these conditions as if he had subscribed the same.

All persons having adverse claims of any kind or nature soever, to or upon any of the tracts of land to be sold, are hereby requested to make them known, at the time of sale, that purchasers may be apprised thereof.

JAMES GIBSON,
President,
WM. GRIFFITH,
HENRY DRINKER,
WM. CRAMOND,
THOS. ASTLEY,
J. B. WALLACE,
Managers, &c.

April 6. 4t.

ICE CREAM.
PETER A. LAUBIE.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies & Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he will begin making Ice Cream, on Saturday next the 16th inst. And takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for past favours.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1812.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Ross Township, Allegheny County, an Apprentice to the Blacksmith trade, named William Hawkins. He is about 18 years old but small of his age. The above reward but no charges will be paid, to any person who will deliver him, to the subscriber.

JOHN SHAW.

June 3, 1812.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the boat of the subscriber, at Pittsburgh, the following articles, by a certain *EDWARD DAVIS*, who had engaged as a hand to navigate the boat to Kentucky:—

One new black leather portmanteau; one new superfine blue broad cloth coat with gilt buttons, and one half worn blue cloth coat with gilt basket buttons; one new black silk vest, and one striped woolen vest; one pair white corded pantaloons; three or four fine ruffled shirts; two pair of new boots and two pair of new shoes; a new Philadelphia made hat; three neck handkerchiefs, one spotted, the others corded; two bandance silk handkerchiefs; and a pair of brass barrelled pistols, silver mounted, one screw fastning on the lock of one of the pistols was wanting.

Davis, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, supposed to be about 22 years of age, has dark brown hair, is remarkable for playing mountebank tricks, and can put his person in a variety of shapes, he said he was a boot and shoemaker by trade, and that he lived in Kentucky.

The above reward will be paid for the articles stolen, and conviction of the thief; or Twenty dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the thief alone.

JAMES CRUTCHER.
Living in Elizabeth Town, Kentucky.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812.

TAKE NOTICE.

A Person who owns a good body of
Iron Ore,
and scite for works in the State of Ohio, inferior to none in the western country, wishes to obtain a partner to engage in the manufactory of Iron enquire at JOHN M'MASTERS'S Inn, sign of the Bear.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1812.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE.

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

FOR SALE
A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

COTTON.

Twelve Bales Cotton, of a
superior quality,
Just received and for Sale, by
A. BEELEN.

THOMSON & MARIS,
No. 145, *Market Street,*
PHILADELPHIA,

Have received by the ship Amazon, from Amelia Island,

333 packages of assorted British Dry Goods, which they offer for sale by the piece.

Philadelphia, May 13, 1812.

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

At their Bookstore in Wood Street, corner of Fourth Street,

Have just received the 1st No. of the

EMPORIUM
Of Arts and Sciences,

A new and valuable periodical work, devoted particularly to the interests of this country, and conducted by John Redman Coxe, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania; a gentleman of American birth and education, already celebrated in the Medical and Literary World.

P. & H. being interested in this work, and being agents for it in the western country, will issue proposals to that effect in the course of a few days.

The contents of the 1st No. are sufficient to apprise the patrons of this work, of the valuable information they are to expect in it, viz: observations on Patents, Rights of Patentees, Manufactures, etc. etc. English, French, and German weights and measures—Chaptal's Report on the subject of injurious Manufactures—The Art of making Gun Flints—Cadet on wooden matches for Artillery—Morozzo on spontaneous combustion—Longh'sdescription of a moveable table for the use of Engravers—Doctor Mitchell on the Manufactures of the United States—Observations on Patents—List of American Patents—Of English do.—Process for refining Sugar.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Emporium of Arts and Sciences will be published on the first day of every month.

II. Each number will contain 80 pages, illustrated with not less than two and sometimes three engravings It will occasionally be enriched with handsome and striking likenesses of eminent men of Europe and America, from original engravings now in the possession of the publisher.

III. The quality of paper, and the style of the printing and engraving will be equal to any, and superior to the greater part of similar publications in Europe

IV. The price of the Emporium will be seven dollars per annum, one half to be paid every six months.

☞ The names of the subscribers will be given at the conclusion of the second volume.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year. Those who procure ten subscribers will be entitled to one copy.

N. B. The following gentlemen are furnished with specimens of the work, and are authorised to receive subscriptions to it, Walter Lowrie, Esq. Butler; Walter Forward, Esq. Greensburgh; Richard Lane, Esq Union Town; James Blain, Esq. Brownsville; T. and D. Acheson, Washington; S. M'Clure, Esq. Wheeling; W. R. Dickinson, Esq. Steubenville, John Roberts, Esq. Canonsburgh.

P. and H. still keep open the subscription for the American edition of the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, at four dollars the half volume, 4 in a year, 24 half volumes in all, 96 dollars. This comprehensive work, compiled by men of the ablest talents in Scotland and America, has received and is still receiving a very liberal patronage from the American people.

None but gentlemen of liberal sentiments and punctuality in payment, are requested to favour these works with their names as subscribers.

Original essays on science, manufactures, and especially accounts of successful research in exploring the rich treasures of nature in the western country, may be made (postage paid) to Patterson and Hopkins, who will faithfully transmit the same to the editor in Philadelphia.

P. and H. have lately published the

OBSERVATIONS

Of *WILLIAM FINDLEY*, Esq. on the Rev. Samuel Wylie's *TWO SONS of OIL*

This original work, by an illustrious revolutionary gentleman, who fought for civil and religious liberty, contains a well digested review of church history, and defence of religious toleration against the sentiments of those who wish to have the civil magistrate vested with power to punish heretics

This work becomes the more interesting on account of the trial of the Rev. David Graham, that excited so much sensibility in Pittsburgh last summer, and which was conducted by the religious denomination to which the Rev. S. Wylie belongs.

The numerous subscribers to Findley's Observations, are requested to call or send for their copies.

P. and H. have just published, a

CATECHISM,

setting forth the principles of covenanting as it is practised in the Secession Church, by the Rev. John Anderson. *D. D.* with a Discourse on the same subject, by the Rev. W. C. Brownlee, A. M.

28th May, 1812.

SAMUEL DAVIS,

Clock & Watch Maker & Silversmith:

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his shop to the house second door from the sign of the Bear, and immediately opposite James Brown's, baker, where he will continue to serve those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Those indebted to him for a longer period than nine months are informed, that unless their accounts are discharged on or before the first day of July next, they will find them in the hands of a magistrate.

Watches that have been left with him for repair, for more than nine months, and have not been taken away by their owners, will be sold in three months from this date unless the cost of repairing is not sooner paid.

April 28, 1812. 3t,

(Second American Edition.)

BIGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WORLD,

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM, Pittsburgh, and T. B. WAIT & Co. & C. WILLIAMS, Boston,

Are publishing by subscription,

A Geographical and Historical View of the World: exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country; and a succinct narrative of the origin of the different nations, their political revolutions, and progress in arts, sciences, literature, commerce, &c. The whole comprising all that is important in the geography of the globe and the history of mankind. By JOHN BIGLAND, Author of "Letters on Ancient and Modern History," "Essays on various subjects," &c. with notes, correcting and improving the part which relates to the American continent and islands. By JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D A. A. S. S H. S Author of the American Universal Geography, etc. In five volumes.

CONDITIONS.

The present edition, like the former, to be elegantly printed, on a fine paper. To be comprised in 5 vols. Price to subscribers two dollars twenty five cents per volume in boards, to be paid for on delivery of each volume. Price raised to non-subscribers.

☞ Gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the above work are requested to forward their names (free of expence) as soon as convenient, to Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, Pittsburgh.

*** The unprecedented sale of this work induces the publishers to commence a second edition before the first was completed. It is but nine months since the former edition was put to press; during which time the demand for the work has exceeded, by several hundred, the whole number of that impression.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM'
Franklin Head Bookstore,
Market Street, between Front and Second Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

SACRED Extracts from the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, for the more convenient attainment of a knowledge of the inspired writers; for the use of schools.

The Four Gospels, translated from the Greek, with preliminary dissertations, and notes critical and explanatory. By Geo. Campbell, D. D. F. R S. Edinburgh.

Lectures on Systematic Theology and Pulpit Eloquence. By the same.

The Philosophy of Rhetoric. By the same

Works of Fisher Ames.

Sermons on Education. From the German of the Rev. Geo. Joachim Zollikofer.

The New-England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, and the collateral branches of Science Conducted by a number of Physicians. No. 1, vol. 1.

The Christian Observer, from the London edition, vol. x.

The Reasonableness of Christianity, as delivered in the Scriptures. By John Locke. Esq.

Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addressed to a Lady. By Mrs. Chapone.

The Works of Mrs Chapone, 4 vols.

Two Lectures on Comets. By Professor Winthrop. Also a Supplement to the Comet of 1811.

Epistles on Women, exemplifying their character and condition in various ages and nations. By Lucy Aikin.

Metrical Tales. By Robert Southey.

The Works of Peter Pindar, Esq elegant pocket edition, with engravings, 4 vols.

Liber Facetiarum, being a collection of curious and interesting Anecdotes, &c.

May 7, 1812.

FOR SALE

ON the premises, commencing on Tuesday the 18th day of June next, and to continue for three days,

IN AND OUT LOTS IN THE
TOWN OF COLUMBUS.

Established by an act of the legislature as the permanent seat of government for the state of Ohio.

TERMS OF SALE.

One fifth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the residue to be paid in four equal annual installments.—Interest will be required on the deferred payment from the day of sale if they are not punctually made when due—Eight per cent. will be discounted for prompt payments on the day of sale.

The Town of *Columbus* is situated in an elevated and beautiful site, on the east side of the Sciota river, immediately below the junction of the Whetstone branch and opposite to Franklinton, the seat of justice for Franklin county, in the centre of an extensive tract of rich and fertile country from whence there is an easy navigation to the Ohio river. Above the town the west fork of the Sciota affords a good navigation for about eighty miles; and the Whetstone branch as far as the town of Worthington. Sandusky bay, the only harbour on the south shore of Lake Erie [except Presqu'Isle] for vessels of burden, is situate due North from Columbus, and about one hundred miles from it. An excellent road may be made with very little expence from the Lower Sandusky town to the mouth of the Little Sciota—distance about 60 miles. This will render the communication from the Lakes to the Ohio river, through the Sciota, very easy, by which route an immense commerce must, at a day not very distant, be carried on; and which will make the country on the Sciota river rich and populous.

The proprietors of the town of Columbus will, by every means in their power, encourage industrious mechanics who wish to make a residence in the town—All such are invited to become purchasers.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
A M'LAUGHLIN,
LYNE STARLING,
JOHN KERR,
Proprietors.

Franklinton, April 13, 1812.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

TURTLE SOUP,

MEAD & SPRUCE BEER,

MAY be had at the subscriber's in Fourth Street, corner of Jail Alley.

THOMAS SHELDON.

Pittsburgh, May 6, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

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ames Brown, Abner Barker, *AND* James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged. in addition to which they will drive incomparably better Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches. and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER
Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

TO THE FARMERS.

Of the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Washington, &c.

THE subscriber being satisfied of the patriotic motives of a number of Farmers, turning their attention to raise flocks of sheep, which will be a source of wealth to the western parts of Pennsylvania.

Takes the liberty of informing them, that he has invented a water-levil,—for passing the water round hills, to water meadow land—it has been a complaint that their meadow grounds, has been burnt up by the summers sun—by watering it will produce twice as much grass, as they had before. The plough can do a part of the labour in making the gutter. He also has invented a machine for blowing stumps in meadow grounds. He wishes to employ himself this summer, near to Pittsburgh, or Cannonsburg, he will have one dollar each day to lay out the gutter, will find those machines. Leaving their names with the printer, will be waited on.

ROBERT SMITH.

P. S. He has invented a *STEAM ENGINE*, on a different constuction, than any that has been made in U. S. and has filed a claim in the Patent Office of the United Sates, Washington City. To any person who will erect the first to grind grain, he will give them the right free to them for ever. Plans and drafts to those only who will erect one will be made known.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON. at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsiburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

WOOL COMBING & CARDING.

GEO COCHRAN and Richard K Dowling will be prepared to carry on the above business, in the month of May next which they propose to do on the most moderate terms, and also to take wool in payment, if desired.

The advantage of combing, connected with carding, must be so obvious to the makers of domestic woolens—that Cochran & Dowling flatter themselves with a share of public patronage.

The highest price given for wool of every discription at the store of George Cochran, Market street.

March 31, 1812. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowey.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron

Baltimore and Chambersburg
LINE OF
MAIL STAGES:

THIS line is now running twice a week, and will commence running three times a week from the first of may next: To leave the house of Joseph Worley, Howard street, Baltimore, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at five o'clock, passing through Reister's town, Westminster and Petersburg, and will arrive at the house of Ralph Lashells, Gettysburgh, the same evening at six o'clock: leave Gettsburgh the next morning at five o'clock and arrive at Chambersburg the same day at one o'clock: returning, will leave Thomas Hetich's Tavern, at Chambersburg, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 9 o'clock, and arrive the same evening at the house of Ralph Lashels, Gettysburg: leave Gettysburg the next morning at five o'clock, and passing through the above places, will arrive in Baltimore, at the house of Joseph Worley, at 6 o'clock, P. M These stages are new and have careful, sober, steady and attentive drivers.

This Line is calculated to meet at Chambersburg, the Western line of stages from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, which will, to passengers, ensure a safe and expeditious conveyance.

☞ An accommodation Stage will be kept at Gettysburg, to convey passengers to the York Springs, Emitsburg and Carlisle.

Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage to pay the price of one passenger

All baggage will be considered at the risk of the owners.

RALPH LASHELLS
THOMAS HETICH.

April 21, 1812.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER,

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of

LEE'S
Original Family Medicines,

So highly celebrated in all parts of the United States, for ten years and upwards.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water
Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn Plaister.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Head aches
Lee's Tooth Powder.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted. 3m.

TUITION.

J GRAHAM takes the liberty to acquaint his friends, that he opened SCHOOL, on the first of April, in the stone house, Second street, formerly occupied by Mr. Kingston. Pupils will be educated in the several branches of an English and classical education upon moderate terms Those who wish to call upon Mr. G will find him at any time within school hours, in his school room, as above.

Mrs. Graham will also, at the same, time open a school in an adjoining room for the tuition of young ladies, who shall be instructed in all things requisite to an English education, and a complete knowledge of needle work.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1812. tf.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.